

## BRIDE GOT DRUNK

NIPS THE BOTTLE WITH HER HUSBAND AND BOTH ARE JAILED.

Honeymoon is filled with hilarity and headaches, with the result that after two days of convivial bliss they strike the thorny road of domestic discord—married happiness lasts but three days in all—Miss in Topeka trying to get his wedding presents back from his mother-in-law.

Leavenworth, Kan., April 25.—Herman Bakman filed a suit in the district court yesterday for a legal separation from his new wife, Annie Bakman. This couple were married only a month ago and they have been having a stormy time since.

In the petition Bakman charges his wife with gross neglect of duty and adultery. He alleges that she has been associating with vile men and visited houses of ill fame.

After this, Bakman's second marriage, he lived peacefully with his bride for a period of two days. The third day trouble commenced when they both got drunk and were arrested. They were arrested half a dozen times on various charges and finally wound up with a pitched battle for possession of the old Bakman property on Cherokee street.

Bakman carried on so that he was confined in the county jail for a few days on the supposition that he was insane again.

WANTS WEDDING PRESENTS. Topeka, Kan., April 24.—John Rupin has sued his mother-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Moser, to collect the value of the wedding presents made when Rupin married Mrs. Moser's daughter. This case occupied the attention of Judge Hazen in the district court yesterday.

It has been some months since Rupin and Miss Moser were married. At that time a number of presents were made the young couple and these, with household furniture which Rupin purchased, were valued at \$350. Soon after the marriage Rupin placed a \$50 mortgage on his furniture and went to Colorado. There he was taken sick and did not return for some time.

While Rupin was away his wife moved back to her mother's home, taking the wedding presents and furniture of the Rupin family. Mrs. Moser paid the mortgage, took possession of the furniture and presents and then sold them. When Rupin returned he went to his home but found neither his wife nor his furniture. Upon investigation he learned the facts and now brings the suit to recover the value of the property.

WHAT AILED HIM? Clay Center, Kan., April 24.—A queer happening is reported to I. R. Watts last Monday afternoon. It will be remembered the wind was cold, the sky cloudy, the day generally disagreeable. That about 4 o'clock there was a sheet of lightning followed by a quick, vicious thunder clap; just one flash and just one report. Ray Watts was running a plow when all this occurred. Either the lightning struck or caught him or the thunder stunned him, any way after a few minutes he found himself staggering over the field and the team gone. The lines were across his shoulders and when the horses started they dragged him seventy-five or eighty feet, then the lines broke, shortly after the team jerked loose from the plow and continued to the barn without further damage. The neighbors say it was a sheet of lightning. Mr. Watts don't know, he simply saw it, then became unconscious. He was pretty sore Monday night and the day following, but is now all right.

BITTEN BY MAD DOG. Ottawa, Kan., April 24.—A. D. Alderman, the market gardener, living at 115 Eastbrook street, was last Friday afternoon bitten by a mad dog. A young man named Holderbaum, an employee of Alderman, was first attacked by the animal, which seized him by the leg. Alderman came to Holderbaum's relief, when the dog bit him through the wrist. The animal belonged to Alderman and several days previous to the attack upon his owner, disappeared from the Alderman premises. When it returned it evinced no unusual symptoms until it attacked Alderman and Holderbaum.

The dog was shot and both victims departed on the first train for Paola to obtain relief from a madstone, which is owned by a citizen of that town. When the stone was applied to the wound in Alderman's wrist it adhered for nearly twenty-four hours. It was subsequently placed on Holderbaum's lacerated leg and adhered as tenaciously as when applied to Alderman. Both men arrived home first of the week, feeling confident that no serious results of the dog's bite will ensue.

TERRITORY MEN ESCAPE. Leavenworth, Kan., April 24.—Prisoners John Blankenship, No. 37, and John W. Finney, No. 39, two parole men at the federal penitentiary, concluded yesterday that they had served long enough and they took a notion to leave.

Blankenship was in charge of a team which he used in hauling tools and food to the gang of convicts at work on the prison grounds. Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock he was sent to the well, back of the prison, after water and being absent longer than the required time, an investigation was made which resulted in finding the team and wagon at the well but no driver.

About the same time a similar occurrence took place at the prison farm, where Finney had been detailed to work. The attempt to gain freedom together had doubtless been planned by the men at the same time and under similar circumstances.

Both men had been on parole several weeks and some degree of confidence was placed in them. Blankenship was convicted at Ardmore, I. T., and had only four more weeks to serve. He is 25 years of age, 5 feet, 8 1/2 inches high, rimmy had eight weeks yet and was convicted at Fort Smith, Ark. He is 24 years old and 5 feet, 8 1/4 inches tall.

Warden French offers a reward of \$50 for their arrest. A large detail of guards are scouring the surrounding country, and their capture is quite probable.

PRIVATE INSANE ASYLUM. Leavenworth, Kan., April 24.—F. C. Brown, known as "Bud Brown," the owner of a private insane asylum in the southwest part of the city, filed a suit in the district court yesterday against the Leavenworth county commissioners to compel them to pay him \$4,000 for maintaining insane wards of the county and state. The petition in the case was

## NIP HYPNOTISM HERE

ANDERSON GRAY, FORMERLY OF CONWAY SPRING, AGAIN IN JAIL.

This Time He Tries to Influence a Relative From Testifying in a Land Office, But He Gets Common Physical Force and Gets Into Trouble, Being Arrested for Conspiracy to Intimidate a Witness, and Being Caged Off to the Federal Jail at Guthrie—General News of Oklahoma.

Guthrie, O. T., April 24.—The Enid Wave has the following. In the fall of 1893 one John R. Raines filed on n.w. 20-25-5, at the Enid land office. It is alleged by Jacob W. Johnson, who is contesting Raines for the claim that for a consideration or some other stipulation, Raines agreed to give Anderson Gray half of the claim when he proved up. Over three years ago a written agreement was made between Raines and Gray to the above effect, and Willie Gray, a son of George Gray, was made a witness to said contract.

Johnson got wind of this contract and secured a conference with the boy, who agreed to swear as to the contents of that contract, which, it is alleged, would be damaging evidence as to the honesty of purpose of Raines, under the United States land law.

The case was called for trial at the land office last Monday. Just after the boy was called to give his evidence, his father, George Gray, followed him into the room, closely followed by Anderson Gray. The boy was about to be sworn the father grabbed him and said he should not testify, claiming that the boy was only 15 years old, under age, and he claimed the right to forbid him to give evidence in the case. Quite a struggle ensued between father and son, in which the boy's clothes were torn, and the boy, being young and stout, was a little too much for the old man to handle, hence, Uncle Anderson was called upon to assist and between them they forced the boy from the contest room and stood guard over him. The boy was willing to give his testimony.

Johnson appeared before Commissioner Bradley and swore out a warrant for the arrest of the two older Greys, charging conspiracy to prevent a witness to testify before a court of the United States. Wednesday afternoon Judge Bradley bound them over to the merits of the grand jury. They applied for writ of habeas corpus before Judge Anderson, who denied the writ for want of jurisdiction. The Greys failed to secure bonds and were taken to the federal jail at Guthrie this morning to await the action of the grand jury.

GRANT COUNTY'S TROUBLE. The Grant County Visiter, Republican, says: Speaking of the arrest for embezzlement in this county, this paper is of course not prepared to say whether anyone is guilty or not. Time, and a fair and impartial trial, will doubtless settle that matter. The fact that the Populists in their zeal to prosecute somebody, have caused these arrests is not in itself any proof that there is guilt, for in Grant county, they caused the arrest of the ex-treasurer on a charge of stealing \$4,000 from the county. He refused to give bond and went to jail. A thorough investigation proved that instead of his owing the county anything, the county was indebted to him in the sum of \$15.00, which amount the county officials paid him and would have been glad to have gotten off at that, but we are informed he has sued them for heavy damages for false imprisonment. So, we say, reserve your judgment until the evidence is in, for it is possible the Garfield county force is being retrained in this county.

RUMOR FROM NEWKIRK. The Arkansas City Traveler says: It has got to be a very serious occurrence lately to hear of a postmaster being up short in his accounts. It seems to have become sort of an epidemic, and it has been passing around over the country. It is confined to no particular locality, but at present those who take the epidemic is limited to the Democratic party. A gentleman just up from Newkirk was in the city this morning and he informed us that Inspector Sullivan was there a day or two since and checked Postmaster Jones up. He found a shortage of something like \$400. The investigation resulted in the postoffice being turned over to Mr. Jones' bondmen, Mills G. Voris and Mr. Owen, of Kildare. They are running the office now while the regularly "ordained" postmaster is out among his friends. It is thought that Mr. Jones will make the shortage good in time, but it is very hard to say. No arrests have been made and the trouble has created no excitement at Newkirk.

TITUS' PEOPLE ARE WITH HIM. Give Him a Reception and Whack Lewelling for Luck.

Anthony, Kan., April 24.—Last Saturday afternoon quite a number of voters assembled at the court house to pay their respects to Senator Titus. There were Populists, Democrats, Free Silver Republicans and a few of the other kind of Republicans. Scanty notice of the meeting had been given and the crowd was not as large as it might have been had the fact of the meeting been generally known. An organization was effected with L. P. Coleman chairman and W. A. Briggs secretary. A committee on resolutions was appointed and expressions were called for from those present. Geo. W. Finch, who was at Topeka during the greater part of the session of the legislature and before called upon, gave the meeting an idea of the conditions that existed, and paid a high compliment to the integrity of Senator Titus. Other speakers took the floor and highly commended the course of Senator Lewelling. The crowd was there to see and hear Senator Titus and he was prevailed upon to address the meeting. He stated frankly his position in the attempted bribery matter and deplored the necessity of such investigations as is pending. He reviewed the work of the legislature, defined his vote on several measures of interest and commended Governor Leedy for his veto of the railroad bill. While the committee on resolutions were out the meeting was made an informal one and Senator Titus was the recipient of many hearty handshakes and congratulations. The committee reports the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, 'External violence is the price of liberty,' and in a representative democracy, such as ours, wherein the object to be accomplished is 'a government for the people,' by the people and for the people," and

"Whereas, We hold to the theory that the purification of politics is not an irreducible dream, but a consummation, to be achieved, not only by the strict integrity and honesty of all representatives of the people, but also by the fearless exposure of all attempts to corrupt them in the performance of their duties."

"Whereas, Our senator, the Honorable A. J. Titus, has been not only strictly honest and upright in representing his constituency, but has had the courage to fearlessly expose all attempts made to corrupt him in the performance of his duty as a representative of the people, and

"Whereas, There appears to be a fear in the minds of some of the people that the exposure made by our honorable senator may have a tendency to weaken the party organization with which he is affiliated, and

"Whereas, Senator Titus has grown to be a member of the people, and we have known him intimately for many years as a farmer, as a teacher in our public schools, as an associate examiner of applicants for teachers' certificates, and as district clerk of this county for four years, and

"Whereas, During all those years Senator Titus has proved himself to be thoroughly upright, honest and veracious, and has been the performer of every duty devolving upon him. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Populists, Democrats and Free Silver Republicans of Harper county, Kansas, in mass convention assembled, on the 17th day of April, 1897, do hereby ratify and heartily approve of the acts of our senator, Hon. A. J. Titus, and of our representative, Hon. F. O. Mott, during the 1897 session of the legislature of Kansas, and be it further

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the acts of Senator Titus in his fearless exposure of all attempts to corrupt him in the performance of his duty as a representative of the people, and be it further

Resolved, That we have no fears that an honest and fearless exposure of all attempts to corrupt him in the performance of his duty as a representative of the people in the legislature, will in any manner injure any party organization, but on the other hand, we believe that such exposure will strengthen such party organization of all honest and law-abiding citizens, and be it further

Resolved, That we denounce the statements of Senator L. D. Lewelling wherein he attempts to cast odium upon the acts of Senator Titus, and we brand the above statements of the said L. D. Lewelling as deliberate and malicious falsehoods.

LEEDY HAS ANOTHER REFORM. Kicks on the Way Judges Pronounce Their Sentences.

Topeka, Kan., April 24.—Governor John W. Leedy is out with a brand new reform. He says that the criminal laws of Kansas are discriminatory; that the penalty for trivial offenses often is more severe than for great crimes; that the unfortunate who steals to prevent starvation often is given a harder sentence than is the man who robs whole communities, as a bank cashier. He proposes as a remedy to examine the records of the prisoners in the state penitentiary, and by the exercise of the pardoning power to "make the punishment fit the crime." The governor left for Lansing this afternoon for this purpose.

In conversation with a correspondent, Governor Leedy said: "For several weeks I have spent a little time nearly every day considering applications for pardons. Some strange cases have been brought to my notice. One case was that of a 16-year-old boy sent to the penitentiary for five years for burglary. He was out of work, out of clothes, had neither home nor friends, and was half starved. He went to a farm house and offered to do any kind of work for a bit of food. The farmer ordered him away and threatened to turn him out of the house. The boy went into the woods, not knowing where to go, and lay down to die. In a little while the farmer and his family drove off. The boy went into the house, ate a square meal and stole a pair of trousers. Our law made the offense burglary, and the boy was convicted on the facts and sentenced to prison for five years, which is the minimum penalty for that deed."

"About the same time, Governor Fort Scott banker, robbed the people of Bourbon county of \$50,000. His offense was embezzlement, and he got the maximum penalty, which was five years. The law here discriminates in favor of the rich banker, who steals thousands as against the wretched beggar who steals bread. I have given the boy his liberty."

"I shall put in a couple of days at the penitentiary looking up cases of this character, which I understand are numerous. My object, as suggested by the Mikado of Japan in opera, is to 'make the punishment fit the crime.' By virtue of the power vested in me, by law, I shall grant pardons and commute sentences so as to make the punishment for the various offenses in accord with the enormity thereof. This does not mean the release of any great number of convicts. It simply means that offenders against the law shall receive their just deserts no more, no less, as nearly as I can even things up while holding the position of chief executive."

"The courts are not to blame for the discriminations complained of. The law is to blame. As the law cannot be changed at once, I deem it my duty to act as I am doing."

While at the penitentiary, Governor Leedy will examine into the case of Sell of Neosho county, who is serving a life sentence for the murder of his father, mother, brother and sister, on the night of March 7, 1886. At that time Sell was 16 years old. He has been in the penitentiary nearly eleven years. The woman's Christian Temperance union takes the position that Sell is innocent and has asked for his pardon. The union claims that the boy was convicted on circumstantial evidence. The state board of pardons has the case under consideration.

CHICAGO LAKE FRONT CASE. Will be Heard Tomorrow. Sure, no Prevailing Prejudice.

Washington, April 24.—The Chicago Lake Front case will be heard by the commissioner of the land office on Monday morning next, unless action is taken at that time to suspend the proceedings. Counsel for Mathias Banner and Harvey L. Labietz, the strip locators, conferred with Commissioner Harman today and suggested a continuance until disposition is made of the legal proceedings now pending in Chicago. The hearing, however, will go on Monday without regard to the legal proceedings, unless a mutual understanding is reached among the attorneys to continue the case.

## SON KILLS FATHER

FAMILY FEUD ENDS ON THE DEATH OF A COUSIN.

He Jumps in Front of a Santa Fe Train and is Ground to Pieces—The Story of a Remarkable Family Which Portrays the Romantic With the Adventurous—Brainy, Smart and Rich, They Help to Make History of Part of the Indian Territory—Once a Candidate for Governor—Stories in Detail.

Paul's Valley, I. T., April 24.—Like Helen of Troy, whose beauty caused a war between the Greeks and Trojans and resulted in the annihilation of the latter. So there is in the Chickasaw nation an Indian woman, whose voluptuous beauty and amorous southern blood has caused a most fatal feud in a single family, turning father against son, son against father, cousins against cousins, and causing in the end the death of all.

Stories of realism, showing the traits of frontier life are seldom more romantic and full of tragedy as the one about Smith Paul and his family. Smith Paul was the founder of the above named village. He was a man of superior qualities in many ways. He was endowed with a magnificent physique, a strong mind and also had the faculty of acquiring wealth. Paul, who was a full blooded Scotchman, migrated to this country some fifty years ago, and after a precarious living obtained by prospecting, he settled in the valley of the Washita river. Soon after locating here he married a full blooded squaw and thus acquired full tribal rights among the Chickasaws as a "squaw man" having come into possession of vast landed property through his wife. His business instinct immediately suggested the fencing in of a large tract of this fertile land. He took possession of some ten thousand acres which within a few years made him a wealthy man. He laid off the town of Paul's Valley and when a short time after the Santa Fe railroad passed through his town and rich domain it only enhanced their value.

His son, Sam, was born, and in the course of years there was a grandson, Joe. This completes the list. The only thing out of line, with the rest of the family, is the fact, that the older Paul died a natural death. He was a success in business, and a shrewd and cautious trader, and at times for a diversity, he killed a man or two. His son and grandson illustrated the hereditary law in following closely his penchant for murder, divorces and remarriage. It is a matter of record that Smith Paul was divorced from his sixth wife the same day that his son, Sam, was divorced from his third wife, and his grandson Joe from his second wife.

Sam Paul, the son of Smith, was undoubtedly the brainiest and smartest of this remarkable family. He graduated in the academic department of a leading eastern college and afterwards completed the law course, with honors. After his return to the territory he was admitted to practice and moved rapidly to the front as a criminal lawyer. Few men have had more rosy prospects than were his. As sole heir to valuable town and farm property, he began life with a large fortune. Soon after entering upon the practice of law, he became interested in politics and was elected a member of the senate of the Chickasaw nation.

In 1891 he ran for governor on the "progressive ticket" and was defeated by Governor William Bird by a very slender margin. The campaign was an unusually exciting one, and was marked by many thrilling events, exhibiting great personal daring on the part of Senator Paul.

Probably the most picturesque and one where he took his life in his own hands, was when he addressed the three hundred full blooded, comprising the Chickasaw national militia, in their camp near Stonewall. Governor Bird, who was running for re-election, had organized and equipped this full blooded militia at the public expense. This being the case, Paul asserted, he as a citizen, he had a right to address them on the issues of the gubernatorial campaign. Governor Bird denied him this right on the ground that the Chickasaw constitution forbade any political speeches while they were under arms. This did not deter Paul for a minute, in utter defiance to the governor's positive orders, he rode over in his buggy to the creek bottom where the Indian militia were encamped. Giving the lines to his companion, he stood up by his buggy, drew his big revolver, and began his speech in the Chickasaw tongue. It was three hundred against one, but the daring of the one, standing behind a glittering revolver, won the day. The Indians cast black, sullen and treacherous looks at him, but that was all. They could have easily overwhelmed him with a discharged from their many Winchester, but each Indian knew the man, and was aware that the first one to reach for his rifle would be ushered, without ado into the "Happy Hunting Ground." The full bloods continued in their former occupations, the same as if no one was addressing them. It was at the hour of supper, when Paul drove up and began his discourse. Some were cooking the evening meal, while others were lying round playing cards and relating anecdotes. The whole scene was a thrilling one in the face of the fact that the conclusion of the speech, without tarrying a second, Paul gave his horses a vicious cut with the buggy whip and started away at break neck speed. While his companion drove he stood up in his buggy and kept the Indians covered with his revolver until they were out of danger.

He was as if he were going for Stonewall, until out of sight of the camp. Then, under cover of the darkness, he veered his course through the woods and across the prairie, without road or trail. By fording the Washita river at a place where it was supposed to be fordable, which was a very hazardous undertaking, he reached his home in this town by midnight. If he had not used strength it is highly probable that he would have met death at an early period. Such a man was Senator Paul.

Following in the footsteps of his father, Sam was unfortunate in his marital relations. By his first wife he had a son, Joe. However, it was by one of his later marriages that the elements of discord were introduced, which eventually caused his death. His wife, who was a young and very handsome woman, was the daughter of a wealthy Englishman, who considered the belle of the tribe. After living with her a short time, Sam thought that his son Joe was taking altogether too much interest in his step-mother. One night returning from a political trip unexpectedly, he found Joe making a visit at his home. Joe was then a boy about 19 years of age. With-

## DOG GUARDED BABY

AN OKLAHOMA CHILD HAS A FAITHFUL FRIEND.

She Started Out Across the Green Prairies of the West in Search of Her Papa, and After Wandering Two Whole Days Without Food or Water, She Stopped to Sleep in a Cow-Patch, Where She is Found With Her Dog Standing Faithfully Over Her—Men Organize to Search for Her.

Woodward, O. T., April 24.—Dora, the little five-year-old daughter of Sam Dipt, wandered away from home last Monday about 10 o'clock, in search of her papa, she said, who had that morning left for a trip to Woods county. After searching for the little one alone all day Monday, Mrs. Dipt alarmed the neighbors, who promptly turned out to aid in finding the little wanderer. Seventeen men, mounted, scoured the hills and canyons all night and until sundown next day, when Jack Innis discovered her, asleep in a cow patch on the prairie, with her dog standing guard over her. Waking her up she was soon in the saddle with Jack, who placed her in the mother's arms. She had been without food or water for almost two whole days, but was apparently none the worse for her jaunt, after her hunger was satisfied. The faithful dog probably saved her life from the prowling wolves, but had not the speech to lead her into safety at home. Thanks are due the people who came from all directions to lend assistance in the hunt. Mr. Dipt lives near May in the northwest part of Woodward county.

COLEMAN NOT GUILTY. Guthrie, O. T., April 24.—At Oklahoma City the jury in the James Coleman case came into court last night with a verdict of not guilty. There is still another indictment against him for obtaining money under false pretenses, but it may never come to trial.

Will Dicker was also acquitted, the jury bringing in a verdict of not guilty, this morning.

The James Grizer perjury case was tried today and argued this afternoon, and the jury retired to consider a verdict.

The next case will be the Doe Stutman murder case, which will attract considerable attention. The jury was empaneled this evening, and required the largest view of juryroom ever drawn in this court, fifty being drawn. A large number of witnesses are subpoenaed.

MCKINLEY IS TRUE. Washington, April 24.—It is understood that the president will pay no attention to the charges against C. M. Barnes, and will send his name to the senate on Monday for the Oklahoma governorship.

Guthrie, O. T., April 24.—The unfavorable news from Washington of the filing of charges against Hon. C. M. Barnes is causing the Barnes men much uneasiness and the Flynn crowd is once more taking hope, though all of Flynn's supporters and the Flynn papers disclaim any connection with the matter of filing the charges, declaring that it is a personal matter of Holland's, over an old disagreement between him and Barnes in the land office.

OKLAHOMA MAN IN CUBA. Woodward, O. T., April 24.—Walter Younger, known to all the editorial fraternity of Oklahoma, is in Cuba and has written back to Will Bolton a most interesting letter. Mr. Younger was Bolton's assistant on the Woodward News. He left Oklahoma April 5, 1896. He is now with the insurgents in the province of Santiago de Cuba. His letter is dated April 4, 1897. Among other things Younger says:

"In a number of cases Cuban girls from ten to fifteen years of age have been taken prisoners and put up at auction in the villages and sold to the highest bidder. This must have been endorsed by Weyler, for La Lucha, a paper published at Havana in which all articles published are first 'blue penciled' by Weyler's censor, has published accounts of such sales, stating that most of them were bought by women who had been in the United States. The Christian people of America and the civilized world may preach and talk of the massacre of Christians in Armenia, but if they only knew one half of what is going on in this beautiful island, almost within cannon shot of their own shores, they would not look so far away to see crimes committed by a nation claiming to be civilized, that would make even a Turk envious to find that his mode of murdering his humane compared to that of Spain."

TO DESTROY WHITE HOUSE. President. Washington, April 24.—Hardly has the new president had time to settle down in his seat before the time-worn project of building him a new house is revived. Although in its general features as old as the hills, this design takes on a new phase of some sort each time it is revamped. Its latest apparition is notable for carrying it to a further stage than any former one. We are now told that some of the leading senators have exchanged pledges to push an appropriation of a half-million dollars through congress, \$50,000 of the sum to be expended in the purchase of a suitable lot, and the remaining \$450,000 to go into the building and other improvements. Even the architect has been chosen by these gentlemen, as the story goes, and has prepared sketch-plans under their instructions.

Undoubtedly the White House is overcrowded. There is abundant space, however, on the grounds occupied by it for an artistic extension, harmonious with the present building, which has a character of its own, evincing something of the sanctity of a relic, and for simple dignity of lines could not be much improved upon. President Arthur, when in the warm weather he found his domestic quarters rather cramped, used to remove his personal effects to a cottage at the Soldiers' Home. President Cleveland, during his first term, bought a pleasant place in the suburbs, and altered it to suit the convenience of his family, paying the bills from his own purse. In his second term, having in the meantime sold these premises, he rented another suburban villa. It does not follow from these examples that, if any president wished to put a little distance between his dwelling and his official workshop, he should be obliged to take a Soldiers' Home cottage or buy or rent a country-seat at his private expense; but from the fact that former presidents have found simple means of satisfying their domestic needs, it is plain that there is no call for such haste in providing

## DEL VALENTINE ROASTS LONG

Does Not Fall in With the Medicine Lotion Boom for Governor.

Topeka, Kan., April 24.—Alfred Long of Republican candidates for governor are being heard. If the nomination were to take place next week, Chester Long would be nominated without the least trouble. His organization is at the present moment almost perfect and includes many postoffice desks.

Meanwhile it is understood that Major Hood will get into the field. If he does, the Long boom will have a worthy adversary.

Little criticism so far against Long has been heard. Most of the comments upon his boom are complimentary. However, there are some protests. The latest is from Del Valentine, of the Clay Center Times, who says:

"Chester L. Long's proposed candidacy for governor on the Republican ticket in 1898 is going to meet with considerable opposition from over the state outside the radius of the state capital or personal beauty he possesses. He was elected to congress as an American beauty by a good majority. The glory of having beaten Jerry Simpson swelled him to inordinate, windy proportions; he grew too big for the little county seat village that brought him into political prominence; he neglected his constituents; and in two short years his name and majority became a laughing stock. His own district repudiated him. It is the worst kind of political foolishness to talk of Chester L. Long as a candidate for governor. He has not the requisite consistency."

MR. HOWLAND IS ABSENT. Creditors of Mills in Which He is Interested are Uneasy.

New Bedford, Mass., April 24.—Much alarm is felt here over the continued absence from this city of Wm. D. Howland, treasurer of the New Bedford Manufacturing company, the Boston Spinning company and the downward county mills, all three of which are in financial difficulties, due principally to the placing of the Bennett and Columbia corporation in the hands of receivers and the revelation of irregularities in their acts in the latter two mills. The Boston banks holding the paper of the Howland mills of New Bedford are estimated at about \$5,000,000. The failure was not entirely unexpected by this city. Some banks have been fighting shy of this paper, owing to the fact that the mills were thought to have been floating too much security.

FAMOUS DOG "OWNEY" IS DEAD. Canine Which Traveled the World Over is Shot Down.

Kansas City, April 24.—"Owney," the famous express dog, was last evening shot and killed at Cleveland, after he had bitten a mail carrier and a policeman.

"Owney" was a most remarkable dog. He was born in Albany, N. Y., postoffice building, a dozen years ago, and followed the mails since he was able to toddle. The way in which, on entering a railway station, he would unerringly pick out the mail car from passenger coaches, and baggage and express cars, seemed to show more than mere instinct.

"Owney" wandered all about the country at his own will, wearing a collar with the words "I am Owney, the express dog." A few years ago his friends sent him on a trip around the world. From San Francisco he went via mail steamer to Yokohama, where he was well received by the mail men. He stopped at Akigera, and then proceeded to Liverpool, thence sailing to the United States.

Priscilla—"Jack is the oddest fellow. He took me driving yesterday, and when we were seven miles from home he said if I wouldn't please to marry him, he'd move me out and walk back." Penelope—"Did you walk back?" Priscilla—"No, indeed, but the horse did."—Irish.